

Bayes / soon: multiparameter problems / read: Gelman et al. ch. 3 / AMS 206 / 14 Feb 19

$$\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k), \theta_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$p(\theta | y \mathcal{B}) = c p(\theta | \mathcal{B}) \ell(\theta | y \mathcal{B})$$

$$(\mu, \sigma | \mathcal{B}) \sim p(\mu, \sigma | \mathcal{B})$$

$$(\mathbb{I}_{i=1}^n \mu, \sigma | \mathcal{B}, N) \stackrel{\text{IID}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$



normality assumption  
 $(i=1, \dots, n)$

$$p(\mu | y \mathcal{B}, N) = \int_0^{\infty} p(\mu, \sigma | y \mathcal{B}, N) d\sigma$$

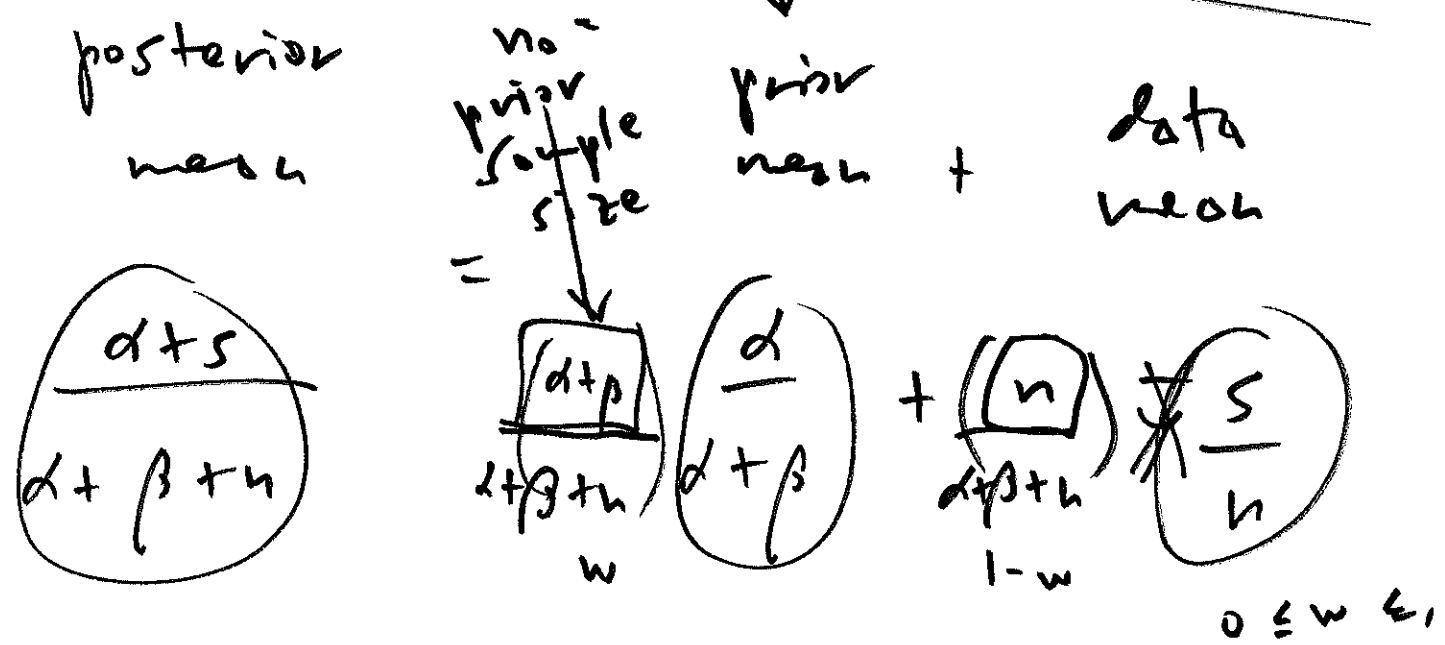
$$p(\sigma | y \mathcal{B}, N) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(\mu, \sigma | y \mathcal{B}, N) d\mu$$

$$\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k), k \text{ large}$$

$$p(\theta_1 | y \mathcal{B}) = \int \int \dots \int p(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k | y \mathcal{B})$$

Laplace approximation  $\rightarrow d\theta_2 d\theta_3 \dots d\theta_k$

$$(\theta | B) \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow E(\theta | B) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \quad (2)$$



$$p(\theta | B, B) = \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$p(\theta | Y, B, B) = \text{Beta}(\alpha + s, \beta + n - s)$$

$(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = Y$

$s = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$

$\bar{Y} = \frac{s}{n}$

$$V(\theta | B) = \frac{\alpha \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 (\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$

prior variance

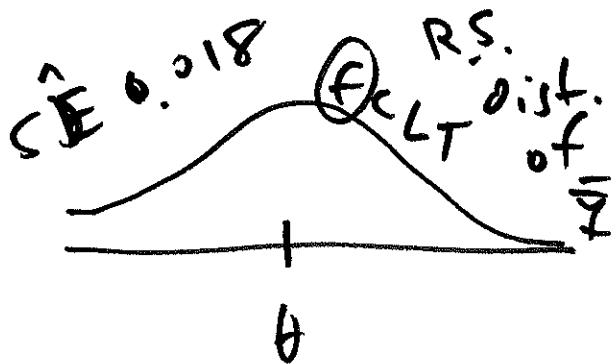
$$\frac{\hat{\theta}_{\text{prior}} (1 - \hat{\theta}_{\text{prior}})}{n_0}$$

$$\left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \left( \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + 1} \right)$$

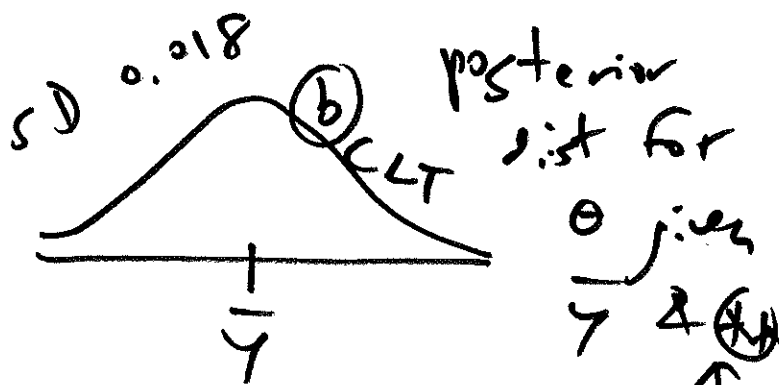
$\hat{\theta}_{\text{prior}} (1 - \hat{\theta}_{\text{prior}}) \frac{1}{n_0}$

(Neyman)

(F)



$$c_1 e^{-c_2 (\bar{y} - \theta)^2}$$



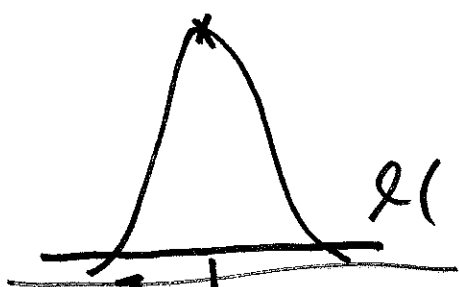
$$c_1 e^{-c_2 (\theta - \bar{y})^2}$$

(B) (3)

n large

not much prior info

Beurstein - von Mises Theorem



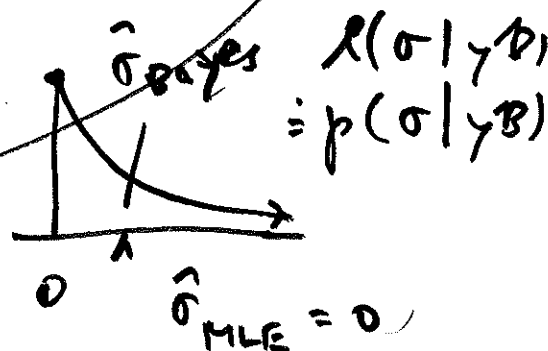
$$L(\theta | y, B) = p(\theta | y, B)$$

ER

n large, not much prior info

diffuse prior = flat prior

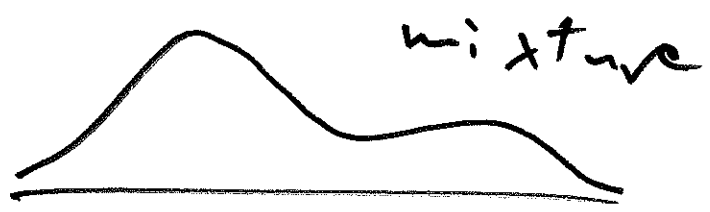
$$\hat{\theta}_{max} = \hat{\theta}_{mean}$$



$$p(\sigma | y, B) = p(\sigma | y, B)$$



$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$



$$p N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) + (1-p) N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$